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### **Towards understanding the associations between health literacy and physical health**

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# Towards understanding health literacy and health

[don't hold your breath, though...]

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# What is health literacy?

A big time thing in medicine

- Health literacy is ...

*“... a set of skills that people need to function effectively in the health care environment ... print literacy ... numeracy ... oral literacy...” (Berkman et al., 2011)*

- Far more than a thousand published reports
- Why they bother? Because it matters
  - Low literacy predicts ill health and poor health management
  - Not everyone benefits from same options equally

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People more literate, healthcare less literate

- Raising health literacy should result in better health
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## Popular measures of health literacy

- Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine (**REALM**)
  - NART with 66 (almost) medical words
- Shortened Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults (**TOFHLA**)
  - 4 numeracy items (mimic well real-life health tasks)
  - 36 reading comprehension tasks (sentence completion)
  - "Do not [drive/drink/dress/dose], even [heart/breath/water/cancer]."
- Newest Vital Sign (**NVS**)
  - 6 questions based on a US nutrition label
  - Spot numbers and do some math

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# You've already heard about this, right?

Well, chances are that they aren't

- Sounds like health literacy could be another flavour of intelligence (*g*) (Murray et al., 2011, Intelligence)
- Low *g* also tends to predict worse health
- $1 + 1 =$  poor health literacy may predict poor health because it reflects poor *g*



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# Should we bother?

Health literacy or IQ, who cares

- Health literacy measures are good-enough screening tools
  - Quick, no IQ flavour
- But if they predict health only because they reflect  $g$ , health literacy won't **explain** health differences
  - Raising literacy alone won't help (and you can't raise  $g$ )
  - Poor literacy may be just one of the barriers, so making leaflets simpler won't suffice either

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# This study

One of the first of the kind

- Does health literacy predict eight general health outcomes in older people?
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# Sample

- Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 (LBC1936)
- 866 people (52% men; health literacy measured in just under 800)
- Mean age  $72.49 \pm 0.73$  years

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## Health outcomes

	N	M	SD
Six meter walk time	860	4.35	1.32
Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1)	856	2.3	0.68
Grip strength	865	29.55	9.43
Ankle brachial pressure index (ABPI)	756	1.08	0.18
Interleukin-6 (IL-6)	815	2.05	1.73
Number of natural teeth	793	16.68	8.87
Body mass index (BMI)	866	27.92	4.45
Haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c)	826	5.75	0.66

# Covariates

Do these account for health literacy-health links?

- $g$  (PC of six WAIS non-verbal subscales)
- Various earlier or life-course factors
  - Childhood IQ
  - Educational level (5 ordered levels)
  - Occupational social class (6 ordered levels)

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## Health literacy fared well

	Walk time	FEV1	Grip	ABPI	IL-6	#teeth	BMI	HbA1c
REALM *	<b>-.12</b>	<b>.11</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>-.10</b>	<b>-.10</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>-.11</b>	-.01
TOFHLA	<b>-.12</b>	.04	<b>.05</b>	<b>-.10</b>	<b>-.12</b>	.07	-.04	-.05
NVS	<b>-.19</b>	<b>.10c</b>	<b>.09</b>	.00	<b>-.11</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>-.11</b>	-.04

NOTE:  $\beta$  coefficients controlling for age and sex

- 17 of the 24 associations 'significant', with a **median effect size 0.11**

## But the others fared well too

Actually even better

	Walk time	FEV1	Grip	ABPI	IL-6	#teeth	BMI	HbA1c
Age 11 IQ	<b>-.19</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>-.02</b>	<b>-.11</b>	<b>.17</b>	<b>-.14</b>	<b>-.09</b>
<i>g</i>	<b>-.30</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>-.15</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>-.08</b>	<b>-.07</b>
Educational	<b>-.25</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-.12</b>	<b>.28</b>	<b>-.19</b>	<b>-.09</b>
Social class	<b>-.16</b>	<b>.12</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>-.14</b>	<b>.21</b>	<b>-.12</b>	<b>.00</b>

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# Did health literacy outperform $g$ ?

Nope

- 8 of the 17 initially 'significant' health literacy-health associations remained 'significant' after taking  $g$  on board
- Median effect size across the 17 dropped from 0.11 to 0.06
- Median effect size for  $g$  was 0.13

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# Did health literacy beat earlier influences on health?

Nope, lost again

- Childhood IQ, educational level and occupational social class in the model along with health literacy
- 6 of the 17 initially 'significant' health literacy-health associations remained 'significant'
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# More education and higher *g* make healthy

Health literacy is just a little guy here

- Childhood IQ, educational level, occupational social class **and *g*** in the model along with health literacy
- 3 of the 17 initially 'significant' health literacy-health associations remained 'significant' (median effect size 0.04)
  - For *g*, 12 of the 17 associations were 'significant' (median effect size 0.10)
  - For education, 9 of the 17 associations were 'significant' (median effect size 0.09)

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## Conclusions

You probably knew it, but many don't (want to)

- Health literacy measures may be useful as screening tools
  - Easy to administer
  - Fit well to medical settings (no IQ-test flavour)
- But they are not very helpful for explaining health differences
- Health management probably takes more than reading slips and labels or doing some 'health math'
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All human participants are tested at the Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility; MR imaging is conducted at the  
SFC Brain Imaging Research Centre